

## WHAT CONGRESS ACCOMPLISHED

**A Review of the Work of the Session Just Closed—The Gore Charges—Taft and the Insurgents the Victors—The Big Stic Still Doing Business—Roosevelt and the Congressional Campaign—Why "Scotty" Could Not Keep Up.**

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.  
(Our Washington Correspondent.)

PERHAPS the most sensational episode of the close of the last session of congress was the charge by Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma that there had been an attempt to bribe him to support certain Indian claims. It appears that a lawyer by the name of McMurray had made contracts with individual Indians to represent them in coal land and other transactions for a fee of 10 per cent of the value of such lands. The claims on these fees amounted to something like \$3,000,000, and it was estimated that with other similar ones they might reach as high



THOMAS P. GORE.

as \$16,000,000. Gore asserted that not one penny's worth of service had been rendered in return. He alleged that he had been approached by a man who had been his friend in a time of need and was informed that if he would favor the McMurray claims there would be something in it for him, and \$25,000 or \$50,000 was named. He was also told that a similar offer had been made to a member of the house. He alleged that a member of the present house, a member of the present senate and former senators from Kansas and Nebraska were interested in these claims. Three times he reiterated these charges on the floor of the senate, and finally the body was aroused to a realization of the gravity of the case. An amendment prepared by Gore providing that congress must pass on all such claims was inserted in the deficiency appropriation bill. An echo of the Gore charges was heard in the house, and both bodies ordered an investigation.

A review of the work of congress must emphasize these facts: That President Taft has procured practically his entire legislative program, including the railroad bill, the postal savings bank bill, the statehood bill, two conservation bills, the tariff board appropriation and the campaign publicity bill, and that the insurgents have materially modified the house rules, have radically amended the railroad bill and have virtually forced the retirement of Cannon from the speakership and of Aldrich and Hale from the senate. The upshot of the whole matter is that with the president and with the insurgents rests the victory.

Taking the leading measures in the order of their importance, the railroad bill has already been so fully described in these reports that further detailed description is unnecessary. One notable feature of the measure that has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, however, is that creating a commission to inquire into the watering of stocks and stock regulation. It is practically certain that with this as a lever the president will insist on further legislation on this line before his term of office is ended. It is but fair to add that on all sides the new railroad law is regarded as a distinct improvement on the old. The insurgents claim credit for this, stating that the bill as drafted by Attorney General Wickensham was a step backward. However that may be, the law as it stands today is generally looked upon as an advance.

The postal savings bank bill as finally passed was subject to bitter attacks on the claim that it would divert money from local communities into Wall Street. It was admitted, however, that as originally drafted the bill was even more open to this charge, several subsequent restrictions having been placed about it. Postal savings banks are a new departure in America, and the experiment will be watched with intense interest.

The campaign publicity bill relates only to congressional elections. The chief subject of controversy in relation

to this measure was as to whether publication should be made both before and after election or after election alone. Even with the ante-election publication eliminated the measure is still felt to be a step in the right direction.

The passage by the house of the bill prohibiting gambling in cotton futures brings this measure before the senate at the beginning of the short session and may open the way to a general law against all forms of stock exchange gambling.

Talk about the big stick! You should have seen Taft swinging it in the closing days of the session. Biff, crash! That was a senatorial head! Bang, bang! That was the caput of a member of the house! Teddy in his most strenuous days never beat this! The Taft golf games were evidently only practice affairs in preparation for the big event. The president stood the senators up in a row and took a crack at each. You won't pass my postal bank bill, eh? Biff! You don't favor the land withdrawal bill, what? Smash! You can't see the reclamation bond measure, huh? Take that! Say, he had them so tame they would jump through hoops or lie down and roll over. Did he get his program? Why, he could have got a program twice as long.

The approaching congressional campaigns now form the one topic of conversation among those who yet remain in Washington, and the work of the session is chiefly interesting to the periphrastic statesmen in its possible influence on politics. The regulars profess to believe that their cause has been much strengthened by the government's injunction against the railroads and by the forcing through of the Taft program. They are free to admit that the tide was against them up to the time that these events were pulled off, but are sure it has now turned. The Democrats insist that high prices, graft exposures and the tariff are the issues that chiefly interest the country, that whatever political capital might result from enacting the Taft program is neutralized by the fact that the Democrats and insurgents helped to put in many good features in the railroad bill and other measures and that the question of Cannonism is still up and will be a determining factor in the election of the next house.

The probable attitude of Colonel Roosevelt is still a subject of excited speculation, and the opinions range all the way from Taft optimism to "back from Elba." Certainly no one man ever kept the entire country guessing so long as has Roosevelt since he left the presidency. Friends of the administration confidently state that Oyster Bay has been in cordial communication with the White House. The Garfield-Pinchot contingent as confidently assert that the colonel is behind their program and will speak out when the time comes. Amid all this clamor I have heard one prediction that sounds sensible. A western senator who had been in consultation with Lodge told me he had it straight that Roosevelt did not intend to take sides at all; that he would talk principles and avoid personalities. In the language of this senator, "Roosevelt will speak for straight Republican doctrines and leave the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and all other factional disputes inside the party severely alone."

There was one amusing incident which came as a result of the express train time on which things were being done. It was on one of the "pork" bills—that relating to public buildings—and Senator Scott was in charge. The clerk was plowing through figures like a bird dog through a wheatfield, and the speed took "Scotty's" breath. Several times he had to call a halt either to find out what page the clerk



Photo by American Press Association.  
NATHAN B. SCOTT.

was reading on or to straighten out some tangle into which the fast pace had involved him. Twice he offered this identical excuse for delaying the procession: "Mr. President, five or six senators were trying to talk to me at once, and I could not keep up." It was observed that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was one of the "five or six," but it was evidently to some purpose that he butted in, for one of the amendments moved by "Scotty" was \$5,000 for some town in Utah, where at Smoot smiled in a satisfied way and beat a retreat.

## TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Rations For Pigs.

It is impossible to give the "best" ration for pigs, as the one that would produce the best results in one locality under certain conditions may be too expensive in another locality, or it may not be available at all. It is therefore necessary to know what feeding stuffs are available before a satisfactory opinion can be given. When a pig is first weaned he should be fed four times a day for a week or two and three times after that. The quantity must be regulated by the pig's appetite and ability to digest the food. Always feed a little less than the pig would eat if he could get it. Give him the run of a good sized clean yard, preferably a grass lot, and if you can get wheat middlings and sweet skim milk you do not need to look for anything better. Begin with a small handful of middlings mixed with the milk and increase as the pig grows. Always give pigs fresh water to drink every day, and it is also advisable to keep salt, ashes and charcoal within reach at all times.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

### Sheep the Farmer's Friend.

The sheep is the fertilizing friend of the farmer. It returns to the soil 80 per cent of what it consumes in the way of fertility. It will eat what other animals will refuse to touch. It is a browser and bites close. It will chew weeds and waste right down to the roots and in new country will eat off the young shrub as fast as it makes its appearance. All the while it is engaged in this good work of fertilizing the land and putting it into condition to yield its increase the sheep is piling on wool and making mutton out of the weeds and rubbish and thereby returning to the farmer a little in each hand.—Live Stock Report.

### Self Sucking Cows.

A successful way of breaking a self sucking cow is to get a small piece of gas pipe and have a blacksmith drill holes in every way, writes a Nebraska farmer in the Breeder's Gazette. Put a ring in each end like a bridle bit and with a piece of a rope tie the bit in the cow's mouth. She cannot suck, as she will suck air through the holes in the gas pipe. Or take a common bridle bit and put it on the cow and she may not suck. The bit will cause the cow a little inconvenience for a few days only, and then she will pay no attention to it.

## BUTTERMILK AS A FEED FOR PIGS.

When Properly Used It Has Value as a Meat Maker.

Answering an inquiry as to the value of buttermilk as a feed for pigs, the Iowa Homestead says: We are not able to give the results of much scientific investigation conducted along this line, as the experiment stations seem to have in a large measure passed the subject up. Professor Henry makes the claim that when buttermilk is not diluted its feeding value is practically equivalent to that of skim milk, and skim milk has a feeding value of about 30 cents per 100 pounds when corn is worth a cent a pound. It has been determined that milk has this value when it is fed in the proportion of not more than three pounds of skim milk to one pound of meal. Fed in this proportion, it was found that 327 pounds of milk were equivalent to 100 pounds of cornmeal. Experiments conducted abroad indicate a lower feeding value, and one instance is cited where six pounds of skim milk had the same feeding value as one pound of grain.

It cannot be denied that a great many persons condemn the use of both skim milk and buttermilk for pigs, but as a matter of fact either one can be utilized as an economical meat maker if sensible precautions are taken. We would not advise feeding buttermilk three times a day, nor is it always advisable to give pigs all the buttermilk they will drink. Where considerable corn is fed a very good way to use buttermilk is to soak the corn in it for a period of twelve or possibly twenty-four hours. This is an ideal way to get hogs accustomed to the use of either milk or buttermilk. Care should be taken to see that the barrel is cleaned out at the end of twenty-four hours, because souring can go on to that point where it amounts to the same thing as putrefaction.

### Lampas in Colts.

Lampas rarely does any injury to mature horses, but in colts, when gums are inflamed, they are annoying. The best remedy is a few incisions with a knife from back to front. We use a "lampas cutter," which is a hooked cutter and much safer than a pocket knife, for if you cut the palatine artery a serious hemorrhage is apt to occur.

### Swine Need Water.

If you want to know how essential pure, cool water is to profitable swine raising feed a hog on a moderate amount of swill and milk just ten hours; then offer it some fresh, cool water by the side of any other kind of rations you can rake up and see how quickly and greedily he will choose the simple water.

While dry seasons have their drawbacks, it is a matter of common observation that the quality of both small grain and corn crops is better during such seasons than during those in which there is an excess of rain.

That buttermilk can hardly be recommended as a healthful beverage which is got from creameries or private dairies in which the cream product is in part furnished by cows badly affected with tuberculosis. And what is true of the buttermilk holds true in even larger measure with the fresh milk from the same animals.

If the piece of lowland dries out sufficiently so as to be put in fit shape as a seed bed by July 1 sorghum will give excellent returns as a forage crop. The seed should be sowed at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre. The crop should be cut at about the time of the first frost and put in large cocks in the field, where it may be left until needed. Sorghum does not pull heavily on the soil and may be grown on the same land several seasons with good results.

The California poppy, which grows in greatest profusion on the Pacific coast, exhibits as does no other flower pure yellow and orange colors, the outer portions of the four petaled flower showing the former color, while the inner portions, near the center, show the latter color with great purity. The flower has a spread of from one and a half to three inches, while the leaves, although larger, closely resemble those of the eastern wood flower the Dutchman's breeches.

As a result of spraying experiments carried on in some of the midwestern states iron sulphate has been found effective in killing wild mustard as well as dandelions and a number of other weeds. From seventy-five to a hundred pounds of the sulphate should be dissolved in fifty-two gallons of water and this solution applied with spraying outfit in the shape of fine mist. The younger and more tender weeds sprayed, the weaker the solution which will need to be used.

Sixty per cent of the money paid out in doctors' bills by girls and women could be put in the bank if mothers would acquaint themselves and their daughters with the simplest laws having to do with the proper care of the body, including the need of fresh air and deep breathing, wholesome food and its proper mastication and digestion and the taking of sufficient sleep and rest. Dope and drugs and often surgical operations are at best but a makeshift and seldom go to the seat of the trouble, a change in the habits of life being the thing chiefly needed.

The last annual report of the president of the American Jersey Cattle club contains some interesting statistics relative to this popular dairy breed. It shows an increase in registrations during the past year of 18,079, an increase of 24 per cent over those of the year preceding, while the number of transfers recorded was 21,930, which was an increase of 29 per cent. From the time of the organization of the club, April 1, 1883, to April 30, 1910, the total number of animals registered has been 329,671. The club has plans under way for a still more thorough advertising of the merits of the breed among dairymen of the country.

The work in many a home would be immensely lightened were some plan carried out by which an abundance of water could be available under pressure. In towns this problem is easily solved by tapping the city water main. On farm or ranch it means the installation of a pumping plant and tank of good capacity, together with necessary plumbing to send the water where it is needed. The same system can be used to carry water to the barn and feed lots and to the garden patch in case water is needed for irrigation. The writer is firmly of the opinion that a water plant of the above description would be worth going into debt for, as would be true of a kitchen stove or a cream separator.

Having moved recently from a state in which the meadow lark is held in high regard as a destroyer of insect pests and as one of the earliest harbingers of spring, the writer has been interested in making comparisons with its far western cousin, which is a dweller the year through in the valley where the writer lives. While the western bird shows a greater variety of characteristic songs, none of them seems to possess that marvelous flute-like sweetness of the one song of the eastern lark, some bird authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. In appearance both representatives closely resemble each other, the male bird in both instances having the bright yellow throat with the black breast.

That the farmer is jockeyed a good deal in the grading of the grain which he sells has been suspected for some time past, and this has reference to practically all cereals in which grades are recognized. One of the big terminal elevators in a Minnesota city, the destination of the wheat shipped from the small local elevator, took in in the course of one year 3,000,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat, 4,000,000 bushels of No. 2 and 8,000,000 bushels of No. 3. This wheat must have been subjected to some marvelous process of improvement, for when this total of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat was forwarded there were 8,000,000 bushels of grade No. 1, 4,000,000 bushels of No. 2 and 3,000,000 bushels of No. 3. This kind of skulduggery probably passes under the name of business, but in reality is wholesale robbery, and it should be viewed and treated as such.

### Man as an Engine.

Among the investigations undertaken by the Carnegie Institution is one intended to determine the physical properties and efficiencies of the human body. The experiments are similar in their nature to those made by mechanical engineers on steam-engines and power-plants. An apparatus has been devised, under the direction of Professor Benedict of the Wesleyan University, whereby man, considered as an engine or power-plant, may be studied as carefully as any other mechanical plant. Investigators are also studying the effects and the chemical and physiological properties of various foods. The president of the Institution, Professor Woodward, remarks that the investigations possess a peculiar interest, inasmuch as the instruments of investigation are at the same time the objects of research.

### The Afterglow.

It has been shown that the afterglow that follows the ordinary twilight, and which produces such beautiful effects upon the snowy summits of the high Alps, is a phenomenon of general occurrence, and the hypothesis has recently been put forth that the light may be due to a peculiar form of radiation from the sun, composed of waves lying beyond the ultraviolet of the spectrum, and remaining in the upper air a quarter of an hour after the disappearance of the visible sunset rays. The supposition is that these rays, although themselves invisible, may excite phosphorescence in the atmospheric particles, thus producing a visible glow.

### Asking Too Much.

The mother of little six-year-old Mary had told her a number of times not to hitch her sled to passing sleighs, feeling that it was a dangerous practice. It was such a fascinating sport, however, that Mary could not resist it, and one day her mother saw her go skimming past the house behind a farmer's "bob."

When she came in from play she was taken to task, her mother saying severely, "Mary, haven't I told you that you must not hitch onto bobs? Besides, you know it is against the law."

Mary tossed her head. "Oh," she said, "don't talk to me about the law. It's all I can do to keep the Ten Commandments!"

### The Only Dry Place.

A stinky angler was fishing on a Scottish loch on a pouring wet day. He had been consoling himself from his flask and forgetting his gillie. Presently he asked the gillie if there was a dry place in the loch on which to strike a match. "You might try my throat," said the gillie. "It's dry enough!"—Fishing Gazette.

## Roll of HONOR

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### D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN	SUN
8:30	10:00	4:30	6:00	Albany	2:00	10:50	12:00
10:00	10:00	6:00	6:00	Binghamton	12:40	8:45	8:45
10:00	2:15	12:30	8:30	2:15	Philadelphia	3:50	7:31
1:20	7:25	4:40	1:20	7:10	Philadelphia-Barre	10:20	4:00
2:05	8:15	5:30	2:05	7:55	Scranton	9:35	3:15
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv	Ar	A.M.
5:40	9:00	6:20	2:05	8:45	Carbondale	8:00	1:35
5:50	9:15	6:30	2:15	8:55	Lincoln Avenue	7:50	1:45
6:04	9:30	6:44	2:30	9:10	Whites	7:00	2:00
6:11	9:36	6:52	2:37	9:18	Warview	7:35	2:08
6:17	9:42	6:58	2:43	9:24	Canaan	7:10	2:10
6:25	9:48	7:04	2:49	9:30	Large Lodore	7:10	2:10
6:30	9:53	7:07	2:52	9:32	Waymart	7:15	2:10
6:32	9:55	7:10	2:55	9:35	Keene	7:15	2:10
6:35	9:58	7:13	2:58	9:38	Steele	7:15	2:10
6:39	10:04	7:20	3:03	9:43	Prompton	7:20	2:10
6:43	10:08	7:24	3:07	9:47	Fortonia	7:20	2:10
6:46	10:11	7:27	3:10	9:50	Swyville	7:25	2:10
6:50	10:15	7:31	3:15	9:55	Honesdale	7:30	2:10
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar	Lv	A.M.
11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00	11:00

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